in fact, a blend of silk. cotton & other yarns.

(c) Central Silk Board has reported that complaints against the erring exporter is being referred to the Office of the CCI&E/Custom authorities for initiating suitable action against him. However, the Board has not considered it feasible to initiate action against their Inspection staff on the plea that inspection is carried on the basis of random sampling as per regulations prescribed by the Board and declaration made by the exporter by way of an indemnity Board.

Financial irregularities by Jolly Plastic Private Limited, Dhoraji Gujarat

2326. SHRI RAMSINGHBHAI PATALIYABHAI RATHVAKOLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Members of Parliament and also from the shareholders of 'Jolly Plastic Private Limited' of Dhoraji, District Rajkot, Gujarat regarding financial irregularities by its Chairman and its Managing Director; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) No, Sir. No such complaint appears to have been received in the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(b) Question does not arise.

Serving of Liquor in ITDC Hotels

2327. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details in regard to consumption of imported and indigenous liquor, separately, in the hotels run by I.T.D.C. in Delhi and New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what has been the total cost of imported liquor in each case, year-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to discourage the consumption of imported liquor to save foreign exchange;

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and with what results; and

(e) whether the imported liquor is served only to foreigners or all the persons/guests in the hotels?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Details of consumption of liquor in I.T.D.C. hotels in Delhi are as under:

Year	Imported	Indigenous	Cost of imported liquor
	(Litres in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	0.08	1.35	14.24
1983-84	0.07	1.33	14.20
1984-85	0.08	1.55	18.78

(c) and (d) Under the Foreign Exchange Incentive Quota Scheme, Department of Tourism has prescribed ceilings for import of liquir by approved hotels including I.T.D.C. Hotels. This measure restricts consumption of imported liquor.

(e) Imported liquor is served to all guests on request, subject to availability.

Losses suffered by the Foreign Branches of Nationalised Banks

2328. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign branches of nationalised commercial banks have suffered heavy losses during 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(b) if so, what are the details in regard thereto and what were the causes of such losses; and

(c) what precautions have been taken to bring down such losses and what action has been taken against the bank officials responsible for the said losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that some overseas branches of some of the Public Sector Banks suffered loan losses during 1983, 1984 and 1985. According to the RBI, these losses have been occasioned due to various factors such as erosion in the viability of some of the large Indian Joint Venture Projects set up in the Third Countries, problems of externalisation of payments from some countries, multiple financing of borrowers, injudicious and unauthorised lending by local managements in some cases, etc.

The risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks. Commercial Banks, including Public Sector Banks, make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. According to the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow strictly, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which provision is made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In accordance with the statutes governing Public Sector Banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, information relating to or affairs of their individual constituents are not to be divulged. In view of this position, further details in this regard can not be disclosed.

(c) The performance of the overseas branches of Public Sector Banks is continually reviewed by the RBI. A number of steps have been taken by the RBI to improve the working of the foreign branches of Indian banks and for strengthening the operational and control systems within the banks. Some of these steps include introduction of the comprehensive revised reporting system of quarterly returns (PALOO Statements), periodic inspections of the working of the foreign branches, re-inforcement of the credit appraisal machinery, submission of detailed quarterly statements to RBI in respect of problem credits, etc. RBI have reported that it has instructed all the banks to take suitable action against the officials responsible for the losses at their overseas branches. Necessary criminal/departmental proceedings have been initiated by the concerned banks against the officials who were found responsible for the loan losses suffered at the overseas branches.